ART OF DRESS

Anr. IV.—I. British Costume. A Complete History of the Dress of the Inhabitants of the British Islands. By J. R. Planche, esq. With illustrations. A new edition-to-onder 1847.

Costume in England. By F. W. Pairholt, F. S. With above six hundred Engravings, drawn on wood by the Author. London. 1846.

The Book of Costumes, or Annals of Pashion, By a Lady of Rank. With numerous Engravings. London. 1846.

[CONTINUED.]

Of course, to the inward eye of the imagination the more name of woman presents a vision clothed in perpetual youth and loveliness, or floating in a region too far above us to know precisely how she is clothed at all. But to the outward eye of the senses, which acts as man of buisness to the inner, bothering it with particulars it never wants to know, it is not to be denied that there are soufie of these visions which appear not beautiful, and many by no means young. This being the case, a costume expressly adapted for the display of natural charms, is hard upon those who never had any to begin with, or who have parted company with them some time ago. It is like setting a fine stone and an ordinary one both equally transparent—forgetting that what tests the beauty of the one only betrays the defects of the other, which a little desterous foil might hide. Every jeweller will tell you that it is the inferior stones which depend most on the setting—first-rate ones may stand on their own merits. We have seen, for instance, some grey pearls produce a most beautiful effect in a brilliant setting of red and green enamel, which, strung plainly like the Salisbury necklace, would have been frightful. Dress, by the same rule, is the setting of our sweet human pearl:—each delicate and precious, and but increasing in beauty and value the longer and the closer they are worm; though not all valuable or beautiful alike to that same vulgar out-ward eye which knows nothing of a jewel but its longer and the closer they are worn; though not as valuable or beautiful alike to that same vulgar out ward eye which knows nothing of a jewel but it ward eye which knows nothing of a jewel but its marketprice. For the young and the lovely dress is of no importance: they may wear what they please, and the less perhaps the better. The tappa girdle of the nymphs of the Marquesas would be enough for them—but a tappa girdle itself would hardly embarrass the old and the plain more than a style of dress which presumes them to be neither one nor the other. This for them, then, alone, that dress should be studied. Where is the advantage of a natural colifure where there are neither curls like silk, nor coils like marble to display?—where is the policy of a plain simple gown exhibiting the whole contour of the figure, when there are only angles to be seen instead of undulations, and shady hollows instead of sunny banks?—or the advantage of uncovering an ear which is less like a delicate shell than some poisonous fungus!—or of showing an arm which may be like a fungus!—or of showing an arm which may be like a stick, but certainly not of pink coral?

stick, but certainly not of pink coral?

Far more wisdom is there in concealing natural deficiencies than in bringing them to light; and some of the old costums, abourd and unnatural they may now appear, not only possessed this merit, but likewise developed much beauty and character in faces which nowadays are thought to have none. The old head-desses were anyteriable; excumpands before the The developed much beauty and character in faces which in howadaysare thought to have none. The old head-dresses were particularly recommendable for this. The reticulated head-dress, or erepine—a gold caul in which the hair was inclosed, sometimes with a filler round the forehead and under the chin, or a veil hanging from the back—west armore becoming to a majority of faces than the scanty hair which in this country the bad management of a former generation has too generally bequeathed to the present. The enormous hormed structures, too, which towered upon a woman's head from the hirteenth to the fifteenth century—some of them starting straight from the forehead, and outlining the upper part of the face firmly, with the drapery pendant on cach side—for instance, as seen in the fine efflay of Lady de Thorpe, Ashwellthorpe Church, Norfolk—these, too, gave a grandeur and dignity to countenances which in their present self-dependent state look mean or peculiar. The hair, it is true, was turned to no account except on bridal or coronation-days; but because a few ladies have fine hair must all be compelled to uncover? Every fancy-ball brings out some striking or interesting face, generally in some such head-dresses as these, which the day before, seen intel own scanty native suit, was overlooked as plain. And such faces are usually of far higher character than those which attract by mere prettiness of complexion or brighness of eye. Take, for instance, a grand Italian contading astrip her of nigher character than those which attract by mer prettiness of complexion or brightness of eye. Take for instance, a grand Italian contadina, strip her o her tavaglia and spilla, and put her into an English her turagita and spilla, and put her into an English abigali's costume. An artist may discover some latent beauty, but the majority would condemn her as heavy, dingy, and decidedly plain. Or look nearer home to the New Haven fisherwoman, who seen 'every lawful day' in her cap of Norman extraction, with a bright coarse handkerchief thrown carclessly at the back of it, exhibits always a fine strongly-marked countenance, and often a very handsome one: and see the same woman on Sunday, in in a silk or velvet hat, with all due appurtenance of blonde lappets and artificial flowers, and you no longer recognise the common unmenning face, which has lost all its real character in the attempt to assume one atterly foreign to it.

me utterly foreign to it. one utterly foreign to it.

Certain it is there is no greater mistake or mo
scrious loss to art than in habiting all classes in or
and the same costume, as now done in Englun
How is it possible that the same form of garme
which is adapted to the rich and delicate materia which is adapted to the rich and delicate material and the slight figure of the woman who lives case, should suit the rough textures and clum make of the woman who lives by labor! The ver association of ideas would alone destroy all possibility. It is this which defrauds our lower class of women of all stells of

Let us look for a moment at the portrait of the old woman who is an old woman indeed. See the plaited border, or the full runde of the cap, white as smokericing close round the face, as if jealous to preserve the oval that age has lost; the hair peeping from beneath, finer and more silken than ever, but white as smokers of the large with the same that border, or grey as the shadow thrown by it; the complexion withered and faded, yet being relieved, as Nature has appointed it to be, by the still more faded into of the hair, in a certain degree delicate and fresh; the eyes with the most of their former fire extinguished, still, surrounded only with the chastened huses of age, brighter than any thisse who have escaped crime may bless their stars, and not themselves, that they are spotless.

deep sober shawl or scarf, which the French rightly

deep sober shawl or scarf, which the Prench rightly call "!c drupeau de ricille femme," carefully concenting the outline of 'the figure, though not its general feminine proportions—all violent contrasts, as all violent passions, banished from the picture, but a harmony in their place which is worth them all.

Think also of the moral charm exercised by such a face and figure over the circle where it belonge—the hallowing influence of one who, having performed all her active part in this world, now takes a passive old:—who, having one through all the progressive potential of the part in this world, now takes a passive old:—who, having one through all the progressive potents of life, and their accompanying rank in the estimation of mankind—the palmy days of youth and admiration—the working time of cares and consequence—the honorable maturity of experience and authority—now casts them all aside, and asserts a far higher claim to our respect, namely, the simple fact of her age;—who knows that to all who have eyes to see cand hearts to feed, her silver locks are more precious than the most golden treases morely could purchase—her pale check more interesting than the finest bloom art could stimulate—her modest coverings more attractive than the most wonderfully preserved remains of beauty she could exhibit—her whole venerable aspect of age more lovely than the very best limitation for youth she could possibly get up—who not only makes old age respectable and honorable, but even enviable in the eyes of those who are still toiling in the heat and burden of the day.

Why is so sweet a picture and so edifying a lesson not offere seen in our circles?—why are we tried with the unbecoming appearance of those who won't be old and can't be young, and who forfeft the respect it is so painful to withhold? There is something preposerous in the mere idea of any rational being studies of the day of the preposerous in the more idea of any rational being studies of the preposerous in the second proper, and who should recommend the bo

The French, we must say, are much cunninger than we in this matter. Indeed they know how tunite the very highest effect of fashion with a reli ious observance of the decorum due to years. When wer one does see in an English assembly an ancien ady who makes no attempt to disguise her time ife, and yet pleases as a splendid picture, ten to or neighbor whispers-How like the Fac

If all ages are to dance to one tune, it should be uet and not a jig. If there is to be but one str dard of garb, we are bound in duty to consider the grand-mother first. The grand-daughter will no look so ill in her close kerchief as she in the girl' is the control of the

the greatest accommodation to it.

Let no one think we exaggerate the importance of dress. As far as we see, there is nothing that can be proven to be half so important. Whether we visit ob countries, or discover new, or read history, or study mankind under this aspect or that, but one and the same result invariably presents itself, viz: that hu man nature, in all times and in all latitudes, is found has been found, and will be found with the same wants and wishes, passions, and propensities, promises and disappointments—only in a different dress—that, as the author of Sarlor Resurtus would say Man is the same clothes-horse, whether painted in the high ruff of Zuechero, or in the low collar of Si Joshum.

the high nuit of Zuechero, or in the low collar of Sir Joshua.

In a portrait painter this is especially apparent,—
Difference of costume is to him what difference of scenery is to the land-scape-painter. It is not all, but it is a great portion of that which makes a Gainsborough not a Hobbein, and a Cuyp not a Claude. It is as much, and more perhaps, the rigid sunfis which made Hobein stiff, and the thowing draperies which made Hobein stiff, and the thowing draperies which made Vandyke graceful, or rice versa. The portrait painter, too, is, after all, the only real authority for the true spirit of a costume. Missals and monuments, and the Bayeux tapestry, and the Harleian manuscripts will furnish curious details for the antiquety, and such a satirist as Hogarth absurd extremes for the critic; but it is the general portrait-artist that can alone steer between the hobby of an individual, or the fashion of a season, and give us that prevailing effect under which the costume of a period should be viewed.

the the same constants, an low down in Engine.

The same constants which is adapted to the rich and deferent materials; which is adapted to the rich and deferent materials; which is adapted to the rich and deferent materials; which is adapted to the words of which the same level, association of ideas would also denoty all possible materials and the world of an includinals number of fine line and the world of an includinals number of fine line and the world of an includinals number of fine line and the world of an includinals number of fine line.

The point of fine is the line of the line is the greatest dependence of the line of the l

thits of the hair, in a certain degree delicate and fresh; the eyes with the most of their former fire extinguished, still, surrounded only with the chastened hoes of age, brighter than any thing else in the face; the face itself, lined with deep wrinkles, but not one that the painter would spare; the full handkerehief, or rich bustling laces scrupplously covering neck and and throat, reminding us that the modesty of her youth has survived, though not its charms; some

DAILY NATIONAL WHIG. WASHINGTON CITY

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 14, 1847.

For President GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR.

THE DAY AFTER THE FAIR.
[From the Mexican Government Journal 1

[From the Mexican Government Journal.] Questions for Scott, for Polk, for that part of the pe ple of the United States in favor of the war, for that nation and for the world.

Questions for Scott, for Polk, for that part of the people of the United States in Jacor of the war, for all their nation and for the world.

What is the cause, what the impelling motive that the U. States of America have brought pillage, desolation and death upon the Mexican Republic.

What is the cause, what the impelling motive that the U. States of America have brought pillage, desolation and death upon the Mexican Republic.

What reasonable or just aim does that Government entertain, to gain which it has adopted measures so barbarous and unworthy of Christian and civilized people?

Boes it suppose that by such conduct, worthy of freeboot are and seawages, it can vinite at eights which can only be read and the conduct pursued by the solution of the conduct pursued by the solution of the conduct pursued by the solution of the conduct pursued by the desolution of the past, they even ask in the carth. And yet these Mexicans realize it not—their enemies realize it not.—their commiss realize it not.—The mexicans realize it not—their commiss realize it not.—The mexicans realize it not—their commiss realize it not.—The mexicans proposed to the fact and the desolution of the past, they even ask, what offences their Republic has commisted to subject them to the desolution of war? They ask what their enemies have to-gain by waging barbarous war upon them, entirely unmindial of their declaration, that the anne

hings that were. Hium fuit.

But the People who have thus lost their nations existence seem to fear an interminable war, a war of extermination. In this they will find themselves as extermination. In this they will find themselves as utterly mistaken as they were in their imagined ability to cope with the United States when the war actually broke out. It is not the genius of our people to wage an interminable war. They look to results in all their calculations and movements. And though the present Executive may eke out the war to the end of his term of office, his successor will be of a different stamp of character and the war will specify be terminated by him. As to exterminating them—this is an impossibility for Americans. The Mexicans may fight and oppose and refuse to be governed by us, but this resistance will not, cannot last for any great length of time. The government of Congress will take the place of the government of military law and the occupation will be stripped at once of ninetention of its horrors. The erection of our territorial system of government will open to these people a and the occupation will be stripped at once of ninetenths of its horrors. The erection of our territorial
system of government will open to these people a
new book. In it they will see that they can enjoy
their local legislatures and local laws and local regulations without fear or favor, and that they will be
guaranteed in their enjoyment, while the General
Government will become their protector from revolution and internal dissensions and external violence.
Their religion, their pursuits, their rights will all be
secured to them, without the danger of disturbance,
or if disturbed from any cause, with the power to
suppress any outbreaks of the kind. Their subjugation
will become their subjugation to laws and constitutions. Their precarious freedom as Muxicans will be
excluaged for true fiberty as Americans. No humillation, no disgrace will be their share. They will be
raised from political slavery to political freedom.
They will lose their country, to gain it again reformed
and regenerated. They may resist all these things.
Perhaps they will. But their national power is gone.
It fell when the American flag unfolded its stripes
and stars from the National Palace of the Mexican
Republic. It fell—but it fell to rise again in renewed
glory. All resistance, therefore, hereafter, will be but
the preparation of a new people to become freemen
worthy of the name. They may not see their dostiny, but it is come upon them and upon us, and all
future struggles will be nothing more than the onward
progress in the final pacification of Mexico as United
States Territory and as an American People.

We believe in the destiny of nations and individuals, but it is God's destiny which we believe in.
Man was given reason to perceive this destiny, as
far as it was necessary for him to see it beforehand,
if he chose to exercise that reason. In the exercise
of this reason we have never had but one opinion re-

Another Fire.—Richmond was the scene of an

ther fire on Tuesday. This time only a stable was consumed. It came near destroying the Columbiar Hotel. EXAMPLE.—The N. Orleans National wants th

To the Editor of the National Whig. rother Jonathan Great Pictorial Bat tle Sheet, &c.

the Brother Jonathan Great Pictorial Bat-tle Sheet, &c.

BY WILSON & CO., NEW YORK.

This is a splendid affair, well worth twelve-and-a-half cents; and as the copy-right is secured, one would think there could be no mistake about the en-gravings. We propose, however, for the public bene-fit, to show how these things are done: it may be instrumental in getting genuine pictures, hereafter, by an arpose of the tricks of the trade.

No. I.—This picture occupies the whole of the first page; is a good wood-engraving, representing General Taylor on horseback; but a better likeness of Gen. Garrett D. Wall, of N. Jersey, we have never seen.

een. No. 2.—At the head of the history of Gen. Taylor ntended to represent a scene in the Mexican war, a copy of a French wood-cut, of a French fight. No. 3.—Perhaps a genuine engraving of Genera

Twiggs.

No. 4.—"Mexicans drumming up recruits," is from an original picture of a similar scene in Switzerland No. 5.—A large spirited engraving of the stormin of Monterey—genuine.
No. 6.—Buttle of Buena Vista—fall of Col. Hear.

Clay. Genuine and graphic.

No. 7.—Profile of Santa Anna. The same cut is No. 7.—Profile of Santa Anna. The same cut in the last pictorial Jonathan was given as the portrait of Captain Walker, of the Texas Rangers: the crook has been shaved off the nose, and the mustachior taken away; and it has now to do service for Santa Anna. It was originally a portrait of a Polish dra-

No. 8.—Retrent of Gen. Valencia: copied from

Anna. It was originally a portrait of a rossistation of the processing poon.

No. 8.—Retreat of Gen, Valencia: copied from a French picture of a French battle.

No. 9.—Portrait of R. J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, Can't say what the picture was originally; but it would answer better as a portrait of the Emperor of Austria, because in that case the failure could not be so readily detected. It ought to have been the portrait of some person away off.

No. 10.—Bombardment of Vera Cruz.

No. 11.—Storming of Cerro Gordo,

No. 12.—Mr. Calhout.

No. 13.—Mr. Buchanan. All good and genuine.

No. 14.—Arrest of Santa Anna and Aid after their overthrow by Herren. Looks like a picture of a scene in the retreat from Moscow.

No. 15.—Will do. Ladies pistod shooting: showing the war fever at the South. Looks like a scene in Windsor Castle; and we think the Marlborough Spaniel establishes it.

No. 16.—The close of the war: pulling two dogs apart. Not so good. A tiger shaking the lights out of a poor cur would have done better.

No. 17.—Snaking a Mexican: put in to fill up. Picture was originally intended for the seizure of a soldier by a bon constrictor, in the East Indies.

No. 18.—Mexican ranchero officers and soldiers: taken from a French picture. Uniforms all French. No. 19.—Evacuation of Monterey: genuine, and a good picture.

No. 20.—Canales: a fancy sketch.

No. 21.—Mexican religious ceremonies on the eve of the battle of Cerro Gordo. We are certain this is a copy of a French engraving, representing, perhaps, the funeral of Gen. Dessaix, after the battle of Marengo. There is not a Mexican in the field: all French or Austrians.

Nos. 22 & 23.—General Scott and Col. Watson. r Austrians. Nos. 22 & 23,—General Scott and Col. Wats

Very good.

No. 24.—Manœuvres at San Louis Potosi; a fine picture. Pity that the soldiers are all French, and the women all German.

No. 25.—Churubusco battle; copied from a French battle. Looks like pictures we have seen of Water-

loo.

No. 26.—Gen. Scott and his staff: a copy of Napoleon and his staff. The face of Napoleon has been cut out so as to look like Gen. Scott, but the short figure still remains. Gen. Scott, but the short the staff, as here represented, consists of Marshals Murat, Kleber, Soult, Ney, Macdonald, Lannes, and others, and the Egyptian Mameluke.

No. 27.—Shooting 5 deserters at Perote: a French picture. Napoleon visible on horseback.

No. 28.—Commodore Perry's first expedition to Alvarado: copied, we suspect, from the French and English fleets in the river Parana, South America. The cross has been cut out of the flag of St. George, but that made a hole in the wood, which prevented the artist from putting in the stars.

No. 29.—Eishep of Monterey asking Gen. Ampudia to surrender the city: a French picture. Perhaps the surrender of Milan to Napoleon.

No. 30.—Entrance of Lady Santa Anna into Mexico, from her exile at Havana. We suspect this picture is a copy of the original, representing the return of Isabella to Madrid.

No. 31.—Cemetery at Vera Cruz: looks like a genuine picture.

Price of the sheet 12 1-2 cents. The good reading. No. 26,—Gen. Scott and his staff: a copy of Na

ne picture. Price of the sheet 12 1-2 cents. The good reading

matter is worth double the money, to say nothing of the good genuine pictures; and nobody will object to the fictitious, when it is found out what they re-

her tomb." Beautiful sentiments these, but alas! the people that utter them have lost all the attributes of men determined to be free and to be just.

EL PASSO—ITS VALUE.—Dr. Wintenns, who has

EXAMPLE.—The N. Orleans National wants the President to follow the example of the Emperor of son of our army in Mexico. The force of example is we know, very strong, but it is not strong enough to catch the President running after such immortality as this.

E' Gen. Brisbane, at a recent Charleston meeting in hone of Gel. Places. Belifer, leaved from the States of New Mexico and Chihuahua.

[From the Mexican Government paper.]
Santa Ana's War Address.

I From the Mexican Government paper.]

Santa Ana's War Address.

The President Provisional of the Republic and Communder-in-Chief of the Army to the Nation:
Generalizes: The enemy, availing thuself of idle pretexts, has determined to commence hostilities upon your beautiful city. Presuming to be disheartened and humillated by the reverses of fortune, he expected that I should subscribe a treaty by which the territory of the Republic covered with shame and ignominy. Mexicans do not deserve a fate so ignominious, and having been called upon spontaneously to direct their destinies, I have felt it my duty to resigned with all loyalty to their signal mark of confidence, preserving those precious rights which cannot be alienated, and thus affording an example of energy and firmness which are the glory of nations.

ons.

The enemy had proclaimed that they would pro-The enemy had proclaimed that they would propose to us a peace bonorable for both nations, and it became our duty to listen to them, that their treachery might be made known. Their propositions and all the sequel of the negotiations are to be published, so that the civilized world may see that we were ready to sacrifice all that our bonor would permit us of sacrifice; and that on the other hand our cremies set up measureless pretensions, which would have destroyed the Republic and converted it into a miserable colony of the United States. To such audacity we could oppose nothing but our firmness and our valor.

Mexicans! You will find me, as ever, leading i Mericons! You will find me, as ever, reasons as your defence, striving to free you from a heavy yoke, and to preserve your slares from infamous violation, and your daughters and your wives from the extremity of insult. The enemy raises the sword to wound your noble fronts; do you draw it likewise to chastise the rancorous pride of the invader,

Mericans! Forever live the independence of the country.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA.

Mexicans I Forever live the independence of the country,
ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANA.

Mexico, September 7, 1847.

(From the Mexican Government paper.)

The Execution of the Deserters

Mexicans I Among the European volunteers whom the American army has hired to kill us, there are many unfortunate men who are convinced of the injustice of this war, who profess but who being larassed by the misery which prevails in Europe, from the want of employment and the failure of crops, have consented to enlist. Some of these men, abjuring their errors and following the noble impulses of their hearts, have passed over to our army to defend our just cause. From these his excellency, the President, formed the Poreign Legion, known under the name of the Company of St. Patrick. At La Angostura and Churubusco they bore themselves with the highest interplitity, and after the enemy had gained possession of this last point, which was only after its defenders had exhausted their last cartridges, they were made prisoners.

The generals of the American army, who cannot count upon their soldlers in a war so iniquitous save through the influence of acts of ferocity, were determined to shoot these Irishmen. Searcely was this known in this city before every breast was filled with horror at the thought. His excellency, the Minister of Relations, in a touching letter to the English consul, the estimable lady of her Britannie. Majesty's Minister, various private individuals, both Mexicans and foreignors, we ourselves, and even the Indice of families residing at Tacubaya, interceded for these brave men; and we expected that if they could not be pardoned, they would at least be spared capital punishment.

It would have been deemed base and repugnant to the laws of civilization to the content wars.

punishment.

It would have been deemed base and repugnant to the laws of civilization as practised in modern wars to offer the bloody spectacle of the execution of these men; and yet it could have been pallated to a certain extent by the part which these men took in the defence of Churubusec; but they had no share whatever in the slaughter which was made the day before yesterday upon the heights of the King's Mill. Well, then, will you believe it, my countrymen? This day, in cold blood, these Caribs, from an impulse of superstition, and after the manner of sawages, and as practised in the days of Homer, bave hung up these men as a holocaust—they have themselves said-it—to the manes of the general or generals who there fell. And in what manner did they hang them? Noosing them by the neck as they stood upon the ground, and so suspending them that they died "by inches," strangled by their own weight, the mode adopted being such that their horrible agony lasted more than one hour. A spectacle worthy of such men, or rather of demons escaped from hell! This they did with elighteen of these unhappy men, and among them the brave Captain Reilli, whose head they stuck upon a pike and planted it at Churubusco. To six others, who proved that they had not volunteered but been impressed, they gave two hundred lashes cach, and compelled them to dig the graves of their companions!

Mexicans: These are the men, who call us burbaunishment.

It would have been deemed base and repugnant to

ms:

Mexicans: These are the men who call us barb.

matter is worth double the money, to say nothing of the good genuine pictures; and nobody will object to the fictitious, when it is found out what they really are.

To the Editor of the National Whig.

Cause of the Defent in Maryland.

**Sin: I have been credibly informed that a clerk in the Treasury Department, who may not be any relation to Judge Lyuch, took on with him to Baltimore some thirty-odd men, employed on the Smithsonian Institution, for the purpose of voting the Locofece ticket. And, also, that the bar-keeper of a "grocery in this city, whose proprietor has been for years the relation of Congressional favors in the Capitol, did the same thing, under the pretense that Baltimore in the supposed is so, then such frauds on the rights and liberties of a sister State ought to be pumished as and liberties of a sister State ought to be pumished as and liberties of a sister State ought to be pumished as and liberties of a sister State ought to be pumished to be inquired into; and, if found to be true, which are likely to be inquired into; and, fround to be true, which are likely to be pumished as and liberties of a sister State ought to be pumished to be inquired into; and, if found to be true, which are likely to be pumished to be inquired into; and, if found to be true, which are likely to be pumished to be inquired into; and, if found to be true, which are likely to be pumished to be inquired into; and, if found to the Treasure of the contrast.—The Old and the Young The Contrast of the Indian American clitzens for spollations and injuries we have done to them that they sho

Maxico, September 10, 1847.

The Democrats are arranging to convene their convention, for the selection of their candidate for Presidency, on the 4th of July, 1848. This is the day on which it is proposed that the Whigs shall meet in convention. We suggest now that our friends shall not meet on that day, but on the 23d of September, 1848, the anniversary of the storming of Montererey. What says the Whig press?

The Democrats carried 16 members of the City Council of Baltimore yesterday, and the Whigs 4. Verlly, we are on the lowermost side of the wheel now.

now. Mostroomer Agricultural Fair.—We learn, says the Baltimore Sun, that in the late agricultural fair, held at Rockville, Md., Mr. E. Whitman, of this city, and Mr. F. Coyle, of Washington, received several premiums for their agricultural skill. The committeeon agricultural implements express their gratification at the display made by these gentlemen.

**T' Mr. Adams, of Monroe, Ala., was sitting one day hast work at his dinner table, when he was assaulted by a number of remuffins and slain.

3.7 Mr. Adams, of Monroe, Ala., was sitting one day last week at his dinner table, when he was ar-saulted by a number of regmetins and slain.
2.7 Major Chevalie resigned because of a difficulty with Gen. Wool, not Gen. Taylor. He was a valua-

catch the President running after such immortality as this.

**Er Gen. Brisbane, at a recent Charleston meeting in honor of Col. Pierce Buller, looked forward to a twenty years with Mexico!

**The Richmond Whig expresses a great desire to within states that the ears between Baltimore and Civilian states that the ears between Baltimore and Civilian states that the ears between Baltimore and that place were delayed but once during the late rains, and then in consequence of about 100 feet of the road laving been away near the mouth of Skeepy creek, below Hancock.

(From the New Orleans Delti

War and Occupation

Our anticipations have been imore than realized, and the predictions of those who held to opposite opinions and hopes have been signally related. The Capital is taken, but there is no peace. The summit of our military ambition has been reached, but it is only to gaze upon a still more extended and bloody field of war. The rainbow of peace, which was to break through the clouds and gloom of the last savage conflict under the walls of the city, has not yet arched the Mexican firmament, nor will it soon. The horizon of war, like the physical horizon, has widened as we seemed to approach it.

Such was our opinion and apprehension in the earliest stages of this war. We have always held that this war would be protracted to the entire absorption of the Mexican Republic in that of the United States; that such a result was inevirable, how desirous sever we might be to avoid it; that Mexican pride and obstinacy would harden and strengthen under defeat and disgrace; that the nearer we approached their Capital, the farther we were off from peace, and that he advocates of peace had actually more to apprehend from a victory than from a defeat of our forces. Equally emphatic have we been in our denunciation of any proffers of peace on our part. Those frequent offers—nay, solicitations—of our Government, have operated most powerfully to koep up the hopes of the Mexicans.

The Mexicans are a shrewd, sagacious, cunning race; but it required no great shrewiness and sagacity to infer from these frequent carnest offers of peace, that we were tired of this war. These inferences, no doubt, received some color from the tone of some of our politicians and public journals. But it is folly for either of these parties—the vear party, which was continually begging a peace, or the peace party, which was continually denouncing the wartostyle one another "Mexican Whigs" or "Mexican Democrats." They are both liable, not to the charge literally expressed by these epithets, but to that implied and intended—of giving the cenemy "an implied and in

the acounty, parrouses and integrate of air. Iras, I've are sorry we cannot share your confidence, I we have never disguised our hostility to this embassy, and predicted its utter failure. It has certainly failed most completely and disastrously. Nor do we regreit. We only regret that the proffers were ever made

y us.

Our position, which a few months ago had scarcely

Our position, which a few months ago had scarcely any support, will now, we trust, be adopted by the whole nation. It is to occupy Mexico, organize a Government therein, draw upon the resources of the country to support such a Government, and hold it until we can make our own terms, and instead of buying a peace be able to sell one.

Though every phrase of this war, we have clung to this opinion and policy. What our argaments have failed to drive home to the convinctions of our rulers, circumstances have very effectually done for us.

The present posture of affairs near the city of Mexico, leaves us the alternative either to back out of the war dishonorably and ignominiously, or to ocof the war dishonorably and ignominiously, or to oc cupy and hold the conquered territory at our own wil and pleasure.

The losses in Winchester, Va., by the flood ar The losses ... ed ot 850,000.

At Deerfield, N. H., they have recently has several perpendicular shocks or jerks of an earth quake.

several perpendicular shocks or jerks of an earthquake.

We understand that letters have been recently received from Major Hobbie, who will probably return
to the United States in the Washington steamer. His
last letter was from Bremen. He was then on his
way to London.

He had made the most satisfactory arrangements
in Germany for the accommodation of our steamers
and the transmission of their letters.

His arrangements with France were not positively concluded; but he hoped to find a satisfactory answer to his propositions to that government on his
return to London.

He had found a very conciliatory spirit in most of
the English statesmen—in Lord John Russell, for
example, and Sir R. Peel; but the superintendent of
the Post Office Department had field some difficulty
in acceding to the terms until the meeting of Parliament. A proposition had been made, during the absence of Mr. Bancroft in Switzerland, to Mr. Brodhead, the secretary of legation, for a temporary suspension of the order of our Postmaster General in
relation to the letters despatched to Canada; but Mr.
Brodhead had declined acceding to it, unless the
British Post Office would also do away with the inequality in the postage of letters landed in England
from our steamers. It was hoped that the fiberal
spirit of the government would ultimately remove
all difficulties on the subject, and bring about an arrangement satisfactory to our government.

(Union last crenting.) il difficulties on the subject, and are subject, angement satisfactory to our government.
[Union lust crening.

THE SUBJUGATION OF ALL MEXICO.—The prob bilities are increasing very fast, and becoming dail more familiar to the public mind, that the only alter native presented to the United States, from the ob-stinate resistance of Mexico, alike to the force of ou arms and our overtures of peace, is the military sub-jugation of the country, and the absorption of the national existence of the Mexican by our own.

Balt. Sun.
The National Witte.—This spirited sheet comes
to us in an entire new dress, and is in every way wel

to us in an entire now dross, and is in every way well worthy the support of the Whig party of the country. Its editorials are able and sprightly, and its selections good. We trust that its enterprising editor, Chas. W. Fenton, Esq., may reap an abundant success in his efforts to further the cause of the gallant Taylor. Let the Whigs of the country give "him a little more grape," in the way of subscribers, and cheer him on in the good work.—Virginia Free Press.

OPTICIAL TITLES.—The Alexandria Gazette relates an anecdote told by Mr. Jefferson, that in the Convention for forming the Constitution of the United States, it was proposed that titles should be given to the high officers of the Government; and the proposition met with favor. The discussion of the subject had gone on for some time, when Dr. Franklin arose, and with great apparent gravity, remarked—"that as this matter seemed to be seriously entertained, and with great apparent gravity, remarked—"that as this matter seemed to be seriously entertained, and might be carried, he had to suggest out title for the Vice President—and it was, "His Most Superfluous Highness" There was not much more said about titles after this.

Commercial.

NATIONAL WHIG OFFICE, Oct. 14, 2 p. m. GROBORTOWN.

Flour, small sales from store, \$6 a 61-4—the latter to est branck. Wheat in good demand, and sales of prime lots at 112 i

Corn has improved, and held in store at 65 cents. Outs, ready sale, at 42 to 46.

NORTHERN MARKETS.

BALYIMOR MARKET, October 13.—The floor market is from and prices tending opwards. Sakes to-day of about 1,500 bits. Howard street, in loss, at 86. All that could be had at this price was bought up. The supply is small. City Mills lead at 86, with intend sakes. The supply of a long the supply is small city Mills lead at 86, with intend sakes. The supply of a market of the supply of the supply

29 1-2 a 29 1.2 cents.—Sum.

N. Y. Commencial Advantance Optics,
Well of the Commencial some holders are asking \$6,021-2. Ohio and Michigan, \$6.4 to \$6,50. Southern descriptions active and sell at \$6,57 l-a \$6,50.

Corn continues in demand, and the market has improve it is held at 74,375 cts. Oats sell at 45,347 cents.

Citn Intelligence.

WATCH HOUSE.—No arrivals during the last night. The rowdies, &c., generally keep at bay during the cold nights.

For Baltimore.—Until the cars commence to un, a line of stages will leave Coleman's Hotel every abraing at 8 o'clock, arriving in Baltimore about 3 2. M.

GRAND DIVISION, S. or T.-The Grand Division Grand Divisions, S. or T.—The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperantee of the District of Columbia held its regular annual session in their Hall, on the 12th instant. The following Representatives were elected and installed officers for the current year: Peter M. Pearson, G. W. P.; Edward M. Drew, G. W. A.; R. Grany Campbell, G. Seribe; W. C. Chock, G. T.; Charles Pascoc, G. Chaplain; Wm. Bond, G. Conductor; Wm. Rollins, G. Sentinel.

There will be an adjourned meeting of the Grand Division on Tuesday evening, Oct. 26, at 7 o'clock.

Division on Tuesday evening, Oct. 25, at 7 o'cock.

Sap Accident.—This morning, about 11 o'clock, one of the horses belonging to a back, took fright, became disengaged and ran off, from the upper end of 7th street down to Market Space, where a large crowd was assembled at auction, through which he ran, knocking down a woman, (by the name of Wells, from Georgetown, bruising her check ever much and otherwise injuring her. A little boy, also, was hurt; neither of them dangerously.

A MONSTER CABBAGE,-To-day, at the store of Mr. John F. Callan, we saw a very large Cabbage, raised by Mr. Degges, the head of which, without the leaves, was about the size of a half bushel measure.

Arrivals at hotels, etc., up to 2 p. m.

W Hodges, Va.
Judge Hefenstein, Chicago
J H Ronan, Jr., N Y.
J S Preston and family, S G.
W Bashafer, N Y.
Hadlory, A Bearcick, Fiz.

COLEMAN's.
L G Capers, U S A.
J C N Santon, N G.
Mr Wm Spencer, N
J B Hadl, Bermuda.
J H Lathrop, Alex
A Bearcick, Fiz.

arr Osborn, Md.

Miss Glasscock, de
T McGaire, Rie Grande.

Ø B Glasscock, Indy, do
Irs E Glasscock, do

T T Castleman, Va. BROWN'S. Mr Osborn, Md.

W W Porter, Miss. Capt Thos Jackson, Va R Gorman, Balt J Mood, Tenn. D B Riley, Phil. R C Anthony, Va. Dr W Bearn, N Y.

Ship News.

PORT OF WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, OUT. 14. Schr Summersett, Summers, fm Sabsbury, with lumber to J. T. Lemman & Bro. Schr Glearer, Johnson, fm river, with wood to A. Clarke. Schr Harriet P. Ogden, Ogden, fm Port Lenthawl, with coal to S. S. Coleman.

vith coal to S. S. Coleman. Schr Edith E. Crowel, Ogden, fm Boston, with coal to J. Pettibone. THE LOUIS CANAL TRADE Arrived Total Source

Canal-boat Hornet, laths for J. Fugett,

"Fashion, wood for J. S. Harvey,

Johnson, wood for J. S. Harvey,

Roling Wave, wood for P. Cazenave,

Gesilia, wood for H. B. Thorn.

MARRIED,
On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. J. C. Smith, Mr. GEO.
W. COCHRAN, to Miss SARAH E. BURNS, all of this

DIED, On the 25th instant, at the residence of his father, in St. lary's county, Md., JOHN M. HEARD, in the 27th year of is age.

Gilted with a superior order of talents, with a cultivated

Gitted with a superior order of talents, with a cultivated and inquiring mind, sound discriminating judgment, at the same time virtuous, high-minded, honorable, and well-prin-cipled, with manners the most popular and energing, and with a profession, too, eminently fitted to display to advan-tage whatever capabilities he might possess, he had just stepped out upon the areas of the world, the idol of the pa-rent, the pride of the friend, the idelight and expectation of the community. That that part would have been most bri-lant and community. and and complications, none can doubt. But God, in his circlenn, has seen fit to remove him from the duzzling phero of earthly happiness in which he seemed to move, ad in the midst of youth, and health, and strength, and lorious promise, to call him to the better world.

In this city, on the 10th instant, of inflamation of the lungs, ANE REYNOLDS, daugher of VALENTINE and FRANCES It Winchester, Va., on the 7th inst., VIRGINIA ROWE-NA-SARAH WINEBERGER of this site daughter of Cyrcs and

DJ- Agency for the National Whig in corgetown-The citizens of Georgetown are respect Reorgetown —The citizens of Georgetown are respect-ully informed that JOHN W. BRONALGH, Essy, Broker, Ke., on Bridge street, a few doors west of the Union tav-ru, is agent for the National Whig. Persons desirons of seing served with the National Whig in Georgetown will belease leave their names and residences with Mr. Bro-nairs.

THIS EVENING.

Meeting for Relief of Distressed Mormons. A public meeting of all the friends of humanity is carnestly invited, on this (Thuesday) Evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, at 1-2 o'clock, on Seventh street, to consider and devise measures towards the relief of a large body of the Mormon people who are now encamped in a remote section of Iowa and severely suffering for want of the necessaries of life. Statements of the conditions of these people will be made by their authorized representative, (Mr. Dana), and resolutions submitted and appeals made by some of our distinguished citizens. We have abundant evidence that the case is one demanding the prompt and generous action of all our fellow-citizens. Mayor Seaton is expected to preside. Meeting for Relief of Distressed Mormons

erous action of all our fellow-citizens. Mayor Seaton is expected to preside.

JAMES LAURIE,
Senior Pastor of F street Presbyterian Church,
WM. MATTHEWS,
S. Patrick's Church.
SMITH PYNE,
Rector of St. John's Church.
R. R. GURLEY,
Of Sth Street Presbyterian Church.
GEO. W. SAMSON,
Pastor of E-street Agpits Church.
C. M. BUTLER,
Rector of Trinity Church.

GEO. W. SAMSON,
Pastor of E-street-Hapitst Church,
C. M. BUTLER,
Rector of Trinity Church,
O. B. BROWN,
Pastor of the First Hapitst Church,
O. B. BROWN,
Pastor of the First Hapitst Church,
N. J. B. MORGAN,
Pastor of the Foundry Congregation.
In consequence of the threatening aspect of the weather, the meeting referred to in the above notice was thinly attended. Notwithstanding, his honor the Mayor was called to the chair; and after stating to the audience the object of the muceling, and reading the above notice, Mr. Dana was called to the stand, and addressed the meeting, by giving a sketch of the leading causes which finany terminated in the expulsion of the Mormons from Illinois. The substance of which will be given to the public.
Alter which, the Rev. Mr. Gardey made some very thriling and appropriate remarks concerning the condition of this persecuted and much abused people. He was followed by General Dutt Green, who spoke at length upon the subject. Finally, a motion was made and carried, that the meeting adjourn until THURNDAY (this evening), alt hall-past o'clock, at the E street Hapits Church, basement story, where a general attendance will be expected.

Encampment of Knight Temptars A special assembly of washington Eccampmen So. 1, will be neld at their Hall, on Tenin street word, th (Thursday) evening, at half-past 7 o'clock. Punctual after trance of members as requested. oct 14—11

FOR RENT--The upper part of the store house on the store house tank bouse was formerly occupied as a printing office-evil will be low to a permanent tenent. Apply to Mr. Hughes, or 144-28.

JOHN H. KING, PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANT South Side of Canal Street,

oct 14-71* Georgeimen, D. C. 3,000 SACKS Ground A. Salt, daily expected. For oct 14-0t. Georgetown.

GLADE BUTTER. JUST RECKIVED, 34 Kegs prime Glade Butter. Will be sold low to close consegnment. oct 14—6t*

J. H. KING, Georgetown.

CORN MEAL.

250 BUSHELS just received and for sale by oet 14-60. J. H. KING, Georgetown HARVEY W. HUNT,

Mathematical Instrument Maker

Late Brown & Hunt, New York oct 14—dly